# THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

# CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

convenes the

WORKING GROUP MEETING

ADVISORY BOARD ON

RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

# ROCKY FLATS

The verbatim transcript of the Working

Group Meeting of the Advisory Board on Radiation and

Worker Health held in Naperville, Illinois on

December 11, 2006.

<u>C O N T E N T S</u> December 11, 2006

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### TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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- -- "\*" denotes a spelling based on phonetics, without reference available.
- -- (inaudible) / (unintelligible) signifies speaker failure, usually failure to use a microphone.

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#### PROCEEDINGS

1 (9:30 a.m.)

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# WELCOME AND OPENING COMMENTS

# DR. LEWIS WADE, DFO

DR. WADE: Okay. This is Lew Wade and we're going to -- we're going to formally begin. As I said, my name is Lew Wade and I have the privilege of serving as the Designated Federal Official for the Advisory Board. What we're beginning now is a meeting of the working group looking at issues surrounding Rocky Flats. This working group began by looking at the Rocky Flats site profile, and has expanded that to look at issues related to the pending Rocky Flats SEC petition. This workgroup is very ably chaired by Mark Griffon, and members are Mike Gibson, Wanda Munn and Bob Presley. All of those members are present and at the table. In the audience here

we also have one Board member, Brad Clawson. Brad will not participate in the working group discussion, but -- but he is with us.

Are there any other Board members on the call? (No responses)

1	Okay, so we do not have a quorum of the Board
2	and therefore we will continue.
3	I would I would start by having people
4	involved at the table identify themselves. I
5	would also ask that when members of the NIOSH
6	or ORAU team or the SC&A team identify
7	themselves that they would specify whether they
8	have any conflicts relative to the Rocky Flat
9	situation. None of the workgroup members have
10	a conflict at Rocky Flats.
11	So this is Lew Wade, and I have no conflicts at
12	Rocky Flats.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: I'm Arjun Makhijani with SC&A
14	and I have no conflicts.
15	MR. GRIFFON: Mark Griffon with the Board, and
16	no conflicts.
17	DR. MAURO: John Mauro with Sanford Cohen &
18	Associates. No conflict.
19	MR. PRESLEY: Robert Presley with the Board.
20	No conflict.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld with NIOSH. No
22	conflict at Rocky.
23	MR. FITZGERALD: Joe Fitzgerald with SC&A. No
24	conflict.
25	MR. GIBSON: Mike Gibson with the Board. No

1 conflicts. 2 MS. MUNN: Wanda Munn, Board. No conflicts. 3 DR. WADE: Now let me start on the telephone. 4 I know, Brant, you're with us. If you would 5 start, and then I would ask members of the 6 NIOSH/ORAU team to identify themselves and 7 state whether or not they have a conflict. 8 Brant? 9 (NOTE: Transmission between telephone, 10 microphone and the court reporting equipment 11 failed, making transcription in some instances 12 impossible. Those instances were primarily 13 experienced with Dr. Ulsh, as his participation 14 was the most active, but all attending by 15 telephone were affected.) 16 DR. ULSH: Yes, this is Brant Ulsh. I'm in 17 Cincinnati. I'm with NIOSH/OCAS and no 18 conflicts. 19 DR. NETON: Jim Neton in Cincinnati, as well, 20 NIOSH/OCAS. No conflicts. 21 DR. WADE: Other members of the team? 22 MS. JESSEN: This is Karin Jessen. I have no 23 personal conflicts. I'm with the ORAU team. 24 DR. HOFF: This is Jennifer Hoff. I'm with the 25 ORAU team and I have no personal conflicts.

1	MS. HOMOKI-TITUS: This is Liz Homoki-Titus
2	with Health and Human Services and I have no
3	conflicts.
4	MR. FIX: Jack Fix, ORAU team, no conflicts.
5	MR. SMITH: And Matthew Smith, ORAU team, no
6	conflicts.
7	DR. WADE: Any other members of the NIOSH/ORAU
8	team?
9	(No responses)
10	Again, I would ask all of you when you speak to
11	shout into the the piece for us, if you
12	would.
13	Are there other members of the SC&A team on the
14	line?
15	DR. BEHLING: Yeah, Hans Behling, no conflicts.
16	DR. WADE: Welcome, Hans.
17	MS. BEHLING: Kathy Behling, no conflicts.
18	DR. WADE: Welcome, Kathy.
19	MR. BUCHANAN: Ron Buchanan, no conflicts.
20	DR. WADE: Okay. What about other federal
21	employees who are on this call by virtue of
22	their federal employment?
23	(No responses)
24	Anyone? Are there any representatives of
25	petitioners or claimants, or representatives of

1	members of the Colorado delegation on the line?
2	(UNINTELLIGIBLE): This is (unintelligible)
3	Senator's office (unintelligible).
4	DR. WADE: Welcome. Thank you for joining us.
5	(UNINTELLIGIBLE): This is (unintelligible).
6	DR. WADE: Could you speak up a little louder,
7	please?
8	MS. BARRIE: This is Terrie Barrie with ANWAG.
9	DR. WADE: Good morning.
10	MS. BARRIE: Good morning.
11	MS. BARKER: And this is Kay Barker with ANWAG.
12	DR. WADE: Kay, always a pleasure to have you
13	with us.
14	Anyone else on the line who would like to be
15	identified?
16	(No responses)
17	Okay. Again, practice good phone etiquette,
18	speak loudly and certainly don't use speaker
19	phones. And if you're not speaking, mute.
20	Mark?
21	MR. GRIFFON: Okay. I the the purpose of
22	this meeting was really to update everyone
23	involved, and since since we're all out here
24	or most of us are out here, some have joined by
25	phone and are on the way this afternoon, but to

update -- to sort of update where we're at on the action items from the last meeting and make sure we have a path forward for -- we have a scheduled meeting for January 9th of the workgroup, and we all know we have another Board meeting in February, so just want to make sure we're all in course for the February meeting.

And I have -- we -- we circulated the summary of action items for the Rocky Flats workgroup from 11/6 meeting, and I think we -- we should work from those. In between this meeting and the 11/6 workgroup meeting that we had in Cincinnati, we did have a few phone calls on December 5th and December 6th to discuss certain technical issues. These -- these were not full workgroup meetings, but they were technical meetings between NIOSH and -- and SC&A to discuss the fur-- further the neutron issues and also the OTIB-38, the internal dose coworker model, issues related to those two things.

But in the -- also in between the November 6th meeting and now we've had some ongoing progress on these other action items that are listed on

1 this two-page summary. Once we go through 2 these today, my plan is to update this -- this 3 short version, the summary of actions of where 4 we stand, and also to update the full matrix 5 bef -- you know, well -- well before the January 6 9th meeting so we all sort of have a final 7 stance of where -- where we're at with a final 8 set of actions. 9 So having said that, I think we should just work through the list in order. 10 The first item 11 -- and -- and Brant, you're on the phone. Do you have this summary document in front of you? 12 DR. ULSH: Mark, I don't have that summary. 13 14 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. It's the summary of action 15 items for Rocky Flats workgroup. Yeah. No, I don't (unintelligible). 16 DR. ULSH: 17 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. Well, it -- it -- I'll 18 read them out so -- I'm not sure of another way 19 to get -- I'm pretty sure I e-mailed it to 20 everyone, but it was a while ago, so... 21 Anyway, it goes through -- it has the nine 22 primary items that were discussed at that 23 meeting. 24

# COMPLETENESS OF DATA

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The first is completeness of data and -- let's

see, the first item, number one, SC&A to draft sampling approach to be used in sampling for all claimant radiation files up to 1993. SC&A and NIOSH to review proposed approach and cases to assure goals of workgroup will be met. And I -- maybe -- Joe, can you give us just an update on where you stand with that?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah. Certainly we jumped on

that right after the workgroup meeting and began looking at the elements of the plan. We did have a problem with data access for a few weeks, and that posed a delay in terms of finishing that completion, but Arjun and Ron Buchanan have been working on the -- both the sampling plan as well as the data access. And Arjun, I don't know if you can provide an update. We did mention that on the phone last week.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, this is Arjun. Yeah, we
-- we -- we did have a sort of (unintelligible)
for a few weeks because we didn't have data
access, and your instruction -- the working
group's instruction to us was to look at both a
random sample as well as a sample of the highly
exposed workers, and to split it up into two

periods, '51 to '63 and '64 to '92, and we were not to look at the D and D period.

When we did get access it was pretty easy to look at the highly exposed workers because NIOSH -- Rocky Flats already investigated highly exposed workers and categorized them, so of those, there are -- we looked at the claimants among them. There were ten claimants in the most highly exposed category, which was category four, and then we chose ten from the next category down and we looked at the 20 cases. There don't appear to be gaps -- this is a preliminary evaluation --

MR. GRIFFON: Right, right, right.

DR. MAKHIJANI: -- we're still writing it up, and just on a preliminary basis among these workers and who may not fall into job types that were highly exposed throughout the period -- we're still looking at that, Roger Falk point-- pointed that out -- but the -- there don't seem to be big gaps for them, unlike when we did the previous more or less random sample. There were gaps in various periods for -- for the workers. There don't appear to be gaps in the post-'64 period, but there do appear to be

gaps in the earlier period. And for that period they seem to be confined to the 1950s, but there are significant gaps for the 1950s. We're looking at the job types for that. We're not done with our analysis, but we think that maybe, Joe, within two weeks that this piece with the highly exposed workers will be done and we'll send out -- out a memo?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, most of our -DR. MAKHIJANI: Before -- well before the holidays, anyway.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, most of our actions are directed to trying to tie up the remaining actions in a couple of weeks so we can give the Board a interim report by the end of the year, so I think that would be the window that we would aim for for this action, as well as some other actions -- a couple of weeks.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, the -- the other action is a little more complicated and lack of access kind of held us up more on that. We weren't able to dive into it because there we need a random sampling plan. We have asked our statistician to pick cases from the early period and the later period in a random

fashion. He does have access to the claims and he's going to give us claim numbers. I believe it's going to be this week. It should not take long to do the kind of -- but maybe that memo will be early in the -- in the first week or ten days of next year rather than this year.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right, there'll be some supplements, but I think it'll follow.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.

DR. ULSH: This is Brant Ulsh. I just want to clarify -- you mentioned ten cases among category four, the highest exposed, and then ten among category three.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.

DR. ULSH: So that adds 20, and then are there in addition more cases that are going to be included as part of the random sample?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, this is -- Brant, this is not a random sample. The working group's direction was to look separately at the highly exposed workers so if there were no gaps among them then there would not be a question about coworker models. That was the idea -- or less question, you know, that coworker models would look more feasible. And so we've done that.

1 And there was also, in my understanding -- and 2 Mark, correct me if -- if I'm wrong --3 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, yeah, I think --4 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- but in our understanding 5 there was --MR. GRIFFON: -- you're correct, I think --6 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- a random sample --7 8 MR. GRIFFON: -- I think Brant's asking about 9 the number. 10 DR. MAKHIJANI: Well --11 MR. GRIFFON: The total number, I think. 12 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- the -- the discussion 13 centered around the number of 19 being adequate 14 for -- for a sampling, and our own statistical 15 analysis also indicated that 19 or 20 would be 16 satisfactory for a random sample, so I've asked 17 Dr. Kemalinski\* to -- to pick randomly 20 cases 18 from the earlier period and 20 cases from the 19 later period. It does --DR. ULSH: So you're saying 40 cases? 20 21 DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, 20 for each period, 22 because each period has to be analyzed 23 separately because the different distributions. 24 DR. ULSH: Because I thought the total we 25 committed to at the last working group meeting

was ten to 15, I could go with 19. But now we're talking maybe 40 or -- 40 or more?

DR. MAKHIJANI: Well, you want a statistically significant result for each period, and you won't get -- you won't get that result unless you have -- you have that number for each period of work. We haven't started this, so we're at the pleasure of the working group as to how you want to proceed.

MR. GRIFFON: Right, I think we -- we -- we need to see this pro-- 'cause I do remember the number -- the total number that we were throwing around at the last workgroup meeting being lower. I -- I agree with you, Brant, that we were -- now how we divide these periods, that's -- that's another -- that's an issue. But I think if you can provide something in writing on how -- you know, how many, what periods, you --

DR. MAKHIJANI: Why don't --

DR. ULSH: I'm concerned that -- I think I heard Arjun say that you were going to deliver the random sample piece in the first ten days of next year, but we have a working group meeting on January 9th.

MR. GRIFFON: Right.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. Why don't -- why don't we do this in two steps. Why don't I send or why don't we send you the sampling plan before we do any analysis for approval by the working group, and then we will proceed with the analysis after that.

By the working group meeting we -- we should defin-- definitely have some kind of interim result, as we do at this meeting, but we don't have -- we don't have a final memo to you. We have some -- a pretty clear idea of what has emerged among these highly exposed workers, that there are significant gaps in -- in -- in the monitoring pretty much seem to be confined only to the 1950s.

DR. ULSH: Well, I also want to go on record about significant gaps. I mean this is, you know, a report that NIOSH hasn't seen. I just want to approach this with caution to make sure that when we say gaps we're talking about unmoni-- periods where people were not monitored, and the analysis part of this can determine whether or not we would expect them to be monitored.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. Yes. Well, we're not -we're not making any judgment about anything
else other than simply factually reporting
years for which there were missing data. We're
not -- we're not doing more than that. At -at Roger Falk's suggestion we are adding the
job types for those years so that perhaps it
can facilitate those judgments that you're
talking about down the line. But we're -- kind
of a little bit cognizant about not exceeding
what --

MR. GRIFFON: I guess my -- yeah --

DR. MAKHIJANI: -- the working group had asked us to do.

MR. GRIFFON: I agree, Brant, with your caution on how to interpret that right now, that's correct. I guess my -- my larger concern right now is making sure we stay on course for having a -- a product in time, and I don't want to hold -- if we -- if -- if we wait to have a plan submitted to us and then we have to approve it and then you have to do the work, then NIOSH has to review it, this is getting on --

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, I think --

1 MR. GRIFFON: -- out a little too far. 2 MR. FITZGERALD: -- we need interim results by 3 certainly the end of the year, roughly 4 speaking, in time for the workgroup meeting, somewhere in that time frame. 5 6 MR. GRIFFON: I think -- I think -- I think 7 Brant's concern is, on the flip side, if you've qot these -- is it 20 from the production part 8 9 10 DR. MAKHIJANI: Well --11 MR. GRIFFON: -- 20 people reviewed, 20 12 individuals? 13 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- the analysis goes pretty 14 rapidly in the way that we've set it up now, in 15 contrast to the previous 12 that we submitted 16 to you. The previous 12 that we submitted 17 looked at the gaps and the missing data and the 18 quality -- some quality issues on a quarterly 19 basis, if there were weekly monitoring -- you 20 know, we had a lot of detail. We eliminated 21 the detail and were only looking at whether 22 there are full years of data for which -- full 23 years for which no data are available, and 24 that's all we're looking at. Now -- together

with the job type in that year. And so it goes

25

1 -- it goes fairly rapidly. This is not a long 2 process. 3 MR. GRIFFON: Right, but on NIOSH's side, I'm not sure it would be as rapid. And I don't 4 5 want to speak for you, Brant, but -- is that 6 one of your concerns? 7 DR. ULSH: That is -- that is my concern, Mark. 8 Right, right. So -- so you have MR. GRIFFON: 9 -- I mean how many total cases are you 10 projecting -- right now as it's laid out, it 11 would be 20 and then 20 from each time period? 12 I --13 DR. MAKHIJANI: As -- as it is laid out, there 14 -- the -- the -- the highly exposed, as 15 classified by Rocky Flats, that is done and 16 there are 20 of those. And as I've asked Harry 17 to pick 20 from each period --18 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 19 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- '51 --20 DR. ULSH: So now you're talking 60? 21 MR. GRIFFON: Now you're talking 60 cases 22 total, that --23 DR. MAURO: (Unintelligible) the first 20. 24 DR. WADE: Sixty cases. 25 DR. MAURO: Right, but the first 20 -- what I

heard -- this is John Mauro. The process -I'm sort of stepping back to the original
meeting. By having the first 20 done where it
demonstrates that you have a virtu-- a
virtually complete dataset does not require
extensive follow-up analysis, it in effect
validates that we have a relatively complete
dataset for the most exposed individuals. So I
wouldn't put that in the same category as the
follow-up level of investigation that might be
needed for the second set of 40. Correct me if
I'm wrong.

DR. MAKHIJANI: We -- we could cut it back to ten in each category, or 12 in each category, but so -- I -- having seen Harry's analysis of how much -- how many you need, if you have two different distributions you need to sample from each distribution. Then it's the pleasure of the working group as to how confident you want to be in the result. If -- if you want to be reasonably confident in the result and you're drawing from a large sample, you need a dozen, 15, 20, in that range, from each distribution. If you do a total of ten from two different distributions, it means you have only five from

1 each distribution. That is not going to tell 2 you a lot. 3 MR. GRIFFON: Well, a dozen or 15 or 20 is 4 different. I mean if -- if we could get it 5 down to a dozen in each category, I think it 6 would be closer to what we were kind of 7 discussing in the workgroup meeting, anyway. 8 DR. MAKHIJANI: That's fine, we can -- we can 9 do that, that's not a problem. 10 MR. PRESLEY: Ten, with a grand total of 20. 11 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. You know I -- I -- I 12 certainly want the result to be something we can hang our hat on, you know. 13 14 DR. MAKHIJANI: Sure. 15 MR. GRIFFON: On the other hand, I think we did 16 -- I thought we -- you know, we -- we had 17 discussions of small-- slightly smaller numbers 18 at the last workgroup meeting, so I -- I'm 19 worried that if -- if we -- if you product a 20 product, then it's going to be a very arduous 21 chore for NIOSH to review because their review 22 may have to be more detailed than your initial 23 -- you may find gaps and say here's the gaps, 24 here's the facts. But then they have to 25 explain possibly why those are there, and

1 that's a more -- a lengthier task, so --2 DR. MAKHIJANI: Sure. 3 MS. MUNN: I have to apologize --4 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 5 MS. MUNN: -- for not having my written notes 6 with me from that last meeting, the things that 7 I scribbled down when we were on the phone, but 8 my memory was -- I distinctly remember pushing 9 for 15 as a total, not -- and -- and it was not 10 clear to me at the time that I was writing my 11 notes that we were talking about four or five 12 different segments of -- of what we considered 13 to be operational phases. I -- I was thinking 14 in terms of overall, and my --15 MR. GRIFFON: Well, we really have two -- two -16 - two -- two time periods. I remember --17 MS. MUNN: We were talking --18 MR. GRIFFON: -- discussing that at length --19 Yeah, we were talking about --MR. GRIFFON: -- yeah, 'cause of the change in 20 21 practices, but --22 MS. MUNN: Right, the practices --23 MR. GRIFFON: -- also the production workers 24 was added on as a suggestion mainly -- I think 25 by NIOSH -- to say those are mainly the people

1	you're you'd be concerned about, the high,
2	most likely exposed people are not have a
3	lot of gaps, then we've got real problems, you
4	know.
5	DR. ULSH: That's correct, Mark.
6	MR. GRIFFON: And so but I think I think
7	the the that two time period random
8	sample needs to be a total of 20 to 25, if we
9	can get it down there and still, you know
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: We can do that. I can ask
11	Harry our previous selection of 12
12	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.
13	DR. MAKHIJANI: was not strictly according
14	to statistician-designed random sampling plan -
15	-
16	MR. GRIFFON: Right.
17	DR. MAKHIJANI: but it was, I I believe,
18	fairly random. Now what I could do is to
19	consult with Harry to see whether we can or
20	should be marrying the results of those
21	MR. GRIFFON: Ah, yes.
22	DR. MAKHIJANI: with with the 15 or 20,
23	and that will cut things down. We could cut
24	things down anyway and pick ten from
25	MR. GRIFFON: That that

1 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- each period. 2 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 3 DR. MAKHIJANI: And then complement that in 4 some way with what we've already done. 5 MR. GRIFFON: With the 12 that were done, yeah. DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, so that will -- that will 6 7 reduce the amount of work. We haven't begun 8 this work --9 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 10 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- so it should be -- it should 11 be fairly straightforward to -- to reduce the number according to whatever you -- you 12 constrain us to. 13 14 MR. GRIFFON: And you can just report to us the 15 -- the confidence that you have in that 16 sampling size, you know, what confidence --17 DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay. 18 MR. GRIFFON: -- that gives us in the result. 19 DR. MAKHIJANI: We'll do that --20 DR. ULSH: I think what would be helpful is if, 21 once it's decided which case it's going to be looked at, if the identity of those cases could 22 23 be forwarded to us and we could begin to look at them even before we have SC&A's conclusions 24 25 about them. (Unintelligible) --

1 MR. PRESLEY: I think that'd be a good idea. 2 MR. GRIFFON: That's a great -- a great idea, 3 yeah. 4 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, great. MR. GRIFFON: That'll facilitate the process, 5 6 yeah. 7 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, we had been intending in -- in any case, I think, to forward you those -8 9 - those claimant numbers, and I think now we've 10 streamlined it so you'll -- you'll just be 11 proceeding at the same time and parallel as --12 as we will. 13 MR. GRIFFON: So -- okay. So is that okay, 14 Brant, if we get that number out of the random 15 -- the two time periods down to say 25 total? 16 DR. ULSH: Well --17 MR. GRIFFON: Or 24? 18 DR. MAKHIJANI: Twenty-four. 19 DR. ULSH: -- just going back to the last 20 meeting, my recollection was that we were going 21 to, in addition to the 12 that SC&A's already 22 reviewed, we were going to pick another ten to 23 15, maybe as high as 19 total. That's what I 24 remember from the last working group meeting. 25 I don't know what everyone else remembers.

1 MR. GRIFFON: Well, let's see if we can build 2 the -- the 12 that you've already done and --3 and add an additional -- say not more than 20, and that --5 DR. ULSH: I could work with that. 6 MR. GRIFFON: -- that should suffice, let's 7 hope. 8 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, so -- so let's -- let's 9 say that the new cases will be not more than 10 20, and it may be that you won't -- you won't 11 have 20 separate claimant numbers becau--12 because the same claim may work for the earlier period and the later period. 13 14 MR. GRIFFON: 15 DR. MAKHIJANI: So you won't -- won't 16 necessarily have all of these separate claim 17 numbers. You will have -- you'll have a sample 18 19 MR. GRIFFON: They may overlap. 20 DR. MAKHIJANI: -- you'll have a sample of ten 21 from each period, or a sample of 12 from each 22 period, so it -- the number of -- you're 23 sampling each distribution, but you're not sam-24 - you can sample the same claimant twice. 25 MR. PRESLEY: Right.

1	MR. GRIFFON: Right.
2	MR. PRESLEY: I think you ought to from ten
3	from each distribution, and hold it at that,
4	not say grand total of 20 and take 19 from one
5	and one from the other.
6	DR. MAKHIJANI: Oh, no
7	MR. GRIFFON: No, no, no, that's not
8	DR. MAKHIJANI: that won't
9	MR. GRIFFON: what you're saying.
10	DR. MAKHIJANI: No, no, that
11	MR. GRIFFON: A total of 20, less than
12	MR. PRESLEY: Right, let's make sure that we
13	get it in the
14	MR. GRIFFON: Less than or equal to 20 for the
15	total of the two.
16	DR. MAKHIJANI: Okay.
17	MR. PRESLEY: But take ten from
18	(unintelligible)
19	MR. GRIFFON: Is that okay, Brant? Can you
20	DR. ULSH: Yeah, that'll be fine, Mark.
21	MR. GRIFFON: live with that one? Okay.
22	DR. WADE: Maybe I could just repeat. So in
23	the original sampling SC&A had done 12. Of the
24	highly exposed workers in category five, you've
25	selected ten; in category four you've selected

1 ten --2 DR. MAKHIJANI: Dr. Wade, it's categories four 3 and three. DR. WADE: Sorry, categories four and three, and now the instruction of the working group is 5 6 no more than 20 in addition to make up that 7 random sample. 8 MR. GRIFFON: That's correct, yeah. 9 DR. WADE: Okay. If I could go on record 10 again, this is Lew Wade. I would just like to 11 go on record that the data access issues have 12 now been resolved and there are no data access 13 issues. John, is that correct? 14 DR. MAURO: That is correct. 15 DR. WADE: Okay. Thank you. 16 MR. GRIFFON: Okay, let's go on to --17 MR. FITZGERALD: Well, before you do, can you 18 clarify -- I mean it sounds like, one, there 19 ought to be this sampling plan that lays out 20 the identity and the sample size, and then 21 presumably after that, the analysis. We -- we 22 covered that ground. Is that superseded now? MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I -- I think --23 24 MR. FITZGERALD: That's the understanding.

MR. GRIFFON: I think we -- we -- do we need

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1	the formality of a plan submitted
2	MR. FITZGERALD: I'm just trying to clarify
3	that before we get too far.
4	MR. PRESLEY: If we put a specific
5	DR. ULSH: My opinion is this is Brant Ulsh.
6	My opinion is that if you get at the identities
7	of the claim, that that to me would be the
8	sampling plan.
9	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
10	MR. FITZGERALD: Okay.
11	MR. GRIFFON: That's fine.
12	MR. FITZGERALD: That's what it's the
13	identity is the basis for the plan then.
14	MR. PRESLEY: Either that or you when you
15	say you're going to take X number from each
16	group, then that is your sampling plan.
17	MR. FITZGERALD: Right.
18	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah.
19	MR. GRIFFON: That's reasonable.
20	DR. MAKHIJANI: And we will document how Harry
21	has selected these numbers so that people can
22	verify that they've been randomly done.
23	DR. WADE: And then the claim numbers for all
24	of these as quickly as possible to NIOSH.
25	MR. GRIFFON: Right.

1	MR. FITZGERALD: Right.
2	DR. WADE: I assume that for categories four
3	and three, those claim numbers that have been
4	identified and can be supplied to NIOSH now.
5	DR. MAKHIJANI: I believe they have.
6	MR. GRIFFON: They have those.
7	DR. MAKHIJANI: Brant, have you got those 20
8	numbers for the highly exposed? I believe you
9	have.
10	DR. ULSH: Arjun, I just want to make sure
11	we're talking about the same thing. I provided
12	to you the identities of the claimants who are
13	in category four and category three, I believe.
14	DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes.
15	DR. ULSH: If if there were only I don't
16	have the details in front of me, but if there
17	were only, I don't know, ten or however many in
18	category four, then we know those. Or can you
19	pick all the ones all of the claimants from
20	category four?
21	DR. MAKHIJANI: I believe I haven't gone
22	over Ron's work, but I believe that's what he
23	did. He just sent me the results, and I
24	haven't actually identified
25	MR. GRIFFON: Well, we'll we'll just make

1 sure that --

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah.

MR. GRIFFON: -- all these -- all these IDs get to NIOSH as -- as quickly as possible, and if - we'll check -- we can do this off-line,

Brant, but you can check with SC&A and make sure you have everything you need as quickly as possible.

DR. ULSH: That sounds fine.

MR. GRIFFON: And if there's -- you know, and - and they key I think that we've come down
 with is that out of the additional random
 samples, no more than 20. Let's keep it under
 that. Okay. Then we don't need a formal plan,
 Joe, is the answer to your question.

MR. FITZGERALD: Right, just the identity.

MR. GRIFFON: Right, just the identities would do it.

# PRIVACY ACT REVIEW

The second item on completeness is SC&A to provide a draft report to Emily Howell for Privacy Act review. Let's not forget about this one, that -- that once you have a report on these issues, we have to -- and I think we need -- maybe I can get a clarification on the

1 timing on this because once a report is 2 submitted to you, how -- how long will it take 3 -- I know that's tough to -- to answer, but how 4 long, about, might it take us before we can 5 pull it out in a public meeting? 6 MS. HOWELL: Well, it's going to depend a 7 little bit on the length of --8 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 9 MS. HOWELL: -- what you're asking us to 10 review, obviously. 11 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 12 MS. HOWELL: The other issue is going to be whether or not we have to involve the NIOSH 13 14 Privacy Act officer, which would also extend 15 it. But -- I don't really want to give you a -16 - a firm --17 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 18 MS. HOWELL: -- deadline. I mean we can work 19 with you if -- if you're giving us something 20 and you know that you need it by a certain 21 date, let us know that and we can expedite it, 22 but --23 MR. GRIFFON: But based on like a report the 24 size -- similar to the size of the last report 25 that was submitted by SC&A --

1 MS. HOWELL: I don't know how -- I'm not sure I 2 saw that. I know that I recently reviewed a 3 document that Arjun and Kathy DeMers had put together with their closeout interview notes, 4 5 and I know that that -- the turnaround was 6 probably like four to five days, and that was 7 30 pages, so -- but it could be quicker, I -- a 8 week. 9 MR. GRIFFON: But to be safe we should probably 10 build in a week --11 MS. HOWELL: I would build in --12 MR. GRIFFON: -- for this kind of thing, okay. 13 MS. HOWELL: -- a week. That would be the most 14 helpful, yes. 15 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 16 MR. PRESLEY: Emily --17 MS. HOWELL: Yes? 18 MR. PRESLEY: -- would it help you all if you 19 were given the case numbers prior -- when we 20 give them to NIOSH so that you can go back and 21 look in the cases to see if there are any 22 problems that you might see before you get this 23 report? 24 MS. HOWELL: I hesitate to say yes, just 25 because it could lead to a duplication --

1 MR. PRESLEY: Right, I realize that --2 MS. HOWELL: -- of work and doing thing twice. 3 MR. PRESLEY: -- but I'm trying to help you 4 with time, too. 5 MS. HOWELL: Right. Why don't we try that at 6 first and -- this is just going to be kind of a 7 process to kind of figure out how things will 8 work best --9 MR. PRESLEY: Right. 10 MS. HOWELL: -- I quess. 11 MR. PRESLEY: And if it -- if it doesn't, you 12 can throw it away. 13 MS. HOWELL: Right. 14 DR. WADE: Now remember -- this is Lew Wade 15 again -- let's just talk about the reality of 16 this Privacy Act situation. SC&A, NIOSH, the 17 ORAU team, the Board members can all see 18 Privacy Act information. It's information that 19 we're going to put on the table for the public 20 to see, and we all like to do our business in 21 full public view. If you were to find yourself 22 in a situation where that information has to be 23 discussed, we could close a workgroup meeting, 24 there are various ways we could deal with

Privacy Act information if this review wasn't

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complete. I think we should all strive to see that it's complete and done and we can do our business in the light of day, but there are -- there are other alternatives if you find yourself in a -- a tight time frame.

MR. GRIFFON: Right.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Could I ask just a procedural question about that, then. When our report is done of course we try to exercise caution on our -- our side, but -- so we can distribute -we can put a label saying this may contain Privacy Act material and distribute it to the working group in the interim by e-mail? MS. HOWELL: You can distribute it to the working group. The concern is more that, you know, once you guys get it, it's very difficult when we're in that meeting for -- you guys need to be able to discuss things freely, and the concern is that what you're distributing to the working group may have information that should have been redacted in it, and then they bring their copies to the working group meeting and are reading from their non-scrubbed, nonredacted copies, thinking that perhaps maybe it has been scrubbed. So I -- I appreciate

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1 putting the label on it, but it may not 2 alleviate the problem. So I guess I'd just say 3 go ahead and do that, but understand that we 4 still need to see things and we still need to 5 just have a heightened sense of awareness about 6 this concern during the working group meetings. 7 DR. WADE: Right and cer--8 MS. HOMOKI-TITUS: This is Liz. Let me add --9 can you hear me? 10 DR. WADE: Yes. 11 MS. MUNN: Yes. 12 MS. HOMOKI-TITUS: Okay. Let me add to that 13 that we are currently reviewing the new OMB 14 directive regarding the use of e-mailing 15 (unintelligible) arrangements. SC&A will be 16 receiving notification from the contracting 17 officer regarding the new guidance 18 (unintelligible) the Department is 19 (unintelligible) right now (unintelligible) put 20 together on that issue, so just be aware of 21 that. I know that you're following the policy 22 that you've used in the past, but the policy 23 may be changing. 24 DR. WADE: So our goal for all of us is

redacted information wherever possible.

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1 we're not in that situation, it doesn't 2 preclude the working group getting material. 3 And yes, Arjun, if you were to supply that 4 material it should be clearly stamped and identified. 5 6 DR. MAURO: The last point, though -- this is 7 John Mauro -- I think is important to I guess 8 keep in mind is it sounds like issues related 9 to e-mailing --10 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 11 DR. MAURO: -- is still up in the air and we 12 will be hearing some guidance shortly, because 13 we're in the middle of the work right now, and 14 you will be corresponding with Brant and the other members of the -- on its -- cases 15 16 selected, perhaps some information, and it 17 sounds like that we may not be able to e-mail 18 that material until we get further guidance. 19 Is that correct? 20 MR. GRIFFON: Well, under the current policy I 21 think we can. Right? 22 DR. WADE: I would do --23 MS. HOWELL: For right -- we're looking into 24 the new --25 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.

1 MS. HOWELL: -- OMB circular, and for right now 2 just be prepared for things to change, I guess 3 is what I would say, but continue as you've been working, but just be ready for a -- a new 4 5 proc -- new procedure to possibly take effect. DR. WADE: Until you're formally notified by 6 7 the contractor --Question --8 MR. PRESLEY: 9 DR. WADE: -- continue business as usual. 10 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 11 MR. PRESLEY: If -- if SC&A sends this report 12 out on a diskette, you're not going to get it that day, but the next day if they do it 13 14 Federal Express, which is going to make legal's headache a whole lot easier or smaller. And 15 16 I'm just wondering about if we get a -- a 17 diskette rather than putting this on e-mail --18 I'm very much aware of what you're going 19 through and I can tell you things are going to 20 change drastically. 21 MS. HOWELL: In terms of supplying the 22 information on CDs or diskettes, I would hold 23 off on that as well because we're still unsure 24 of how the OMB circular and those policies --25 if that adequately addresses the concerns or

1 not, so I guess I would just say --2 MR. PRESLEY: E-mail? That's fine. 3 MS. HOWELL: -- continue to do what you're 4 doing until we've had a chance to let you know 5 the new procedures. DR. MAKHIJANI: Ms. Howell, it's still a little 6 7 confusing because until -- until the earl-- an 8 early November working group meeting, we were 9 e-mailing to the working group. We e-mailed 10 some information on Rocky Flats claims with the 11 names and other things redacted, and then we were told that there may be Privacy Act 12 13 concerns. And at that time we were told not to 14 do e-mail, and then we were told we could -- I 15 just want to be explicit -- so we suspended the 16 use of e-mail, and then John and I corresponded 17 with Mr. Staudt about this, and I think you 18 know -- and I believe he said we could use e-19 mail -- I'm not -- so I'm a little bit confused 20 about what business as usual means. 21 DR. MAURO: Perhaps I -- my understanding at 22 this time is that we continue in the mode we 23 have in the past regarding the exchange of 24 information between even SC&A personnel and 25 technical folks at NIOSH and ORAU as we have in

1 the past until we're given the formal direction 2 on that matter. So it's business as usual, but 3 that may change soon. But at the --MR. GRIFFON: So business as usual means you 5 can exchange --DR. MAURO: We can, and business as usual means 6 7 we can exchange --8 MR. GRIFFON: At least for now. 9 DR. MAURO: Within -- within the umbrella of 10 the people who have access to Privacy Act 11 material, the only change that I've instructed 12 our crew is that when we do that we make sure 13 we have a cover on it that has the statement 14 that this is Privacy Act. So we were planning to continue in that mode until we were 15 16 instructed not to do that any longer. 17 MS. HOWELL: Yes, that's fine. 18 MR. GRIFFON: And I think we all have the 19 intention to limit that kind of correspondence, 20 especially over e-mail, so --21 MS. HOWELL: Yes. 22 MR. GRIFFON: But we'll operate that way until 23 we get final direction from you, yeah. 24 MS. HOWELL: Yes. 25 MR. GRIFFON: Or further direction. Okay. All

right, I'm going to move on to item three, if it's okay, since we're, as usual, lagging on our first agenda item.

NIOSH will provide access to all Rocky Flats claimant files for designated SC&A staff.

NIOSH will assure Board members -- I think we just mentioned this. Lew mentioned that access has been reinstated, so the R drive access is

## OTHER RADIONUCLIDES

no longer an issue.

On to item two, overall item two on the summary list, other radionuclides. The first action there was NIOSH will provide a semi-empirical validation of thorium intake model, bou-parentheses, bounding intakes estimated using new Reg. 1400 approach. I'm not sure where we stand on this, Brant. Do you -- you recall this action?

DR. ULSH: Mark, I'm kind of working from the matrix (unintelligible). There have been a couple of back-and-forth exchanges between SC&A and NIOSH on this issue. We provided Bryce Rich's model, remember, and then SC&A had some comments on that.

MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, but at the November 6th

1 meeting we had -- I think this is what -- Jim 2 Neton had brought up in discussions well, we 3 can resolve this all by maybe providing a semi-4 empirical validation of the thorium intake 5 model. DR. ULSH: Oh, okay -- now I remember, Mark, 6 7 okay. 8 MR. GRIFFON: And -- yeah, so that was Jim's 9 sort of offer on the table. 10 DR. ULSH: Yeah, but I'm in the process right 11 now of pulling together everything we've got on 12 thorium, and one piece of that is exactly what you're talking about, Jim's suggestion that we 13 14 compare it to machining of other metals 15 (unintelligible) mainly of uranium, and then 16 use the (unintelligible) approach on that. 17 MR. GRIFFON: Okay, so that -- that's in the --18 in process. 19 DR. ULSH: That's correct. 20 The second item, NIOSH will MR. GRIFFON: 21 provide available references regarding other 22 radionuclide use or dose estimates, and I think 23 this gets into the e-mail correspondence 24 between, Brant, you and Joe Fitzgerald. 25 some of that on use of thorium document and --

DR. ULSH: Oh --

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MR. GRIFFON: -- and underlying references, I think that's --

DR. ULSH: -- I quess I'll take a crack at it

and then let Joe (unintelligible) his thoughts. Joe and I did have a couple of exchanges on this document called thorium use at Rocky I found out -- well, with Mel -- Mel and Bryce's help -- that the author of that was -- that document was Bob Bistline. interviewed Bob Bistline and I think the upshot of it was we know now who the author was. don't have to call it anonymous anymore. document was -- I think it was a report that Bob prepared in response to public relations issues that Rocky Flats had back in the (unintelligible) '70s (unintelligible) related to a farmer who lived near the Rocky Flats site who was concerned about whether or not radiation from Rocky Flats was causing deformity in his animals. That was the reason for the report (unintelligible) the report. Now Joe I think was interested in the supporting documentation that went into that report. I don't think we've been successful in getting that. Bob Bistline, as I understand, couldn't really point us to any of the supporting documentation. However, Bob issued a report -- a paper that he wrote regarding bio-effects of thorium and I think gave that to SC&A, and that's really all I can recall about that at the moment. Joe, do you want to add anything to that?

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MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, just a little background. Between the interview with the Dow Madison petitioners on their SEC and their I guess allegations of the linkage between that site and Rocky Flats in terms of thorium shipments, as well as this particular document that we uncovered in our document retrieval, we wanted to see if there was any way to substantiate the quantities and the level of handling for thorium at Rocky Flats. particular document that we're referring to actually did have some numbers that were pertinent, we felt, to the issue, some of which was the parameter of -- the MUF parameter, material unaccounted for. Another parameter of normal operating loss cited 32 kilograms of normal operating loss. And you know, given all

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the discussions we've had on the topic, we have found very little in the way of actual measurements. You know, there's been sort of expert interviews that suggested that the handling was, you know, a very light handling, very little got away. We have -- I guess NIOSH has gone and looked at the materials inventory and wasn't able to establish any sizeable quantities in there. So this document was important to us, not so much in terms of who it was directed at -- and you know, it was directed at an issue that came off-site where a farmer alleged thorium -- I guess thorium uptake in his livestock, which at the time would have been pretty dramatic. understand that the presence of thorium at Rocky Flats during that time frame was highly classified. It wasn't freely acknowledged, and therefore records for thorium use would have been tightly held. So this note was an internal assessment on that particular issue, just simply to characterize whether there would have been a source term sufficient to have in fact accounted for that uptake. So we weren't so much interested in what the paper was

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directed at, or even -- although interestingly enough -- who it was written by. And we would say there is a number of authors that apparently contributed to it.

What we were interested in is the source documents -- you know, where did these numbers come from. And in conversations with Bob Bistline it was pretty clear these numbers did come from some records that were retained and kept by Rocky, probably classified, certainly now formally classified. And what we felt would be important to settle this thing out, instead of sort of having a debate between site experts or a debate on a qualitative term, is to see if we could find some documentation or maybe NIOSH could find some references from -which would contain some of these measurements -- which I think would probably go a long ways to characterizing, you know, was this a significant handling of thorium or was it, as I think we've seen in the evaluations that NIOSH has provided to date, a very minimal, almost -not a very significant handling of thorium. So that's -- that's the origin of this issue, which is frankly is there any source references or source documents which -- from which these numbers were derived.

Now talking again to Bob, as you have, Brant, it's pretty clear that he doesn't recall that -- and understandably. It's been quite a while. But he does believe that there were documents, there were records -- probably, again, classified at the time -- that these measurements would have came from. And you know, this -- this is kind of what we've been after, to find something with hard edges that kind of defined what the source term might be for thorium that would give us a basis for, you know, sort of letting the chips fall where they may in terms of the significance of the issue and -- and that's where we stand right now. And I think our last exchange was, you know, we certainly can't go any further on this issue without locating these records or documents. And I think what we said was in your ongoing search for these documents is pretty much where we're at in terms of these references.

DR. ULSH: Mark, I guess I just want to get a feel from you how you want this meeting to go.

I kind of (unintelligible) is this basically

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1 just to update the status. In that regard, in 2 response to any questions about thorium, we 3 have located a number of additional documents 4 that we're going to be summarizing and 5 (unintelligible) a number of other additional 6 interviews. I don't know if this is the time 7 to really go into the details on that, Mark. 8 (NOTE: The technical problem with telephone 9 participants was resolved from this point 10 forward.) 11 MR. GRIFFON: No, no, I think -- I think you're 12 right, but it's good to know that you've -you've identi-- you know, just the status that 13 14 you've identified that and you're working on 15 the issue I quess is the -- the update. I mean you -- we've only got about, you know, a half-16 17 hour here or so. 18 MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, the only question --19 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 20 MR. FITZGERALD: -- I would add that for Brant 21 is --22 DR. ULSH: (Unintelligible) 23 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 24 MR. FITZGERALD: Just one final question is to 25 -- in terms of Brant's review. Were any of

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these values coming up in the documents that you've been able to locate?

DR. ULSH: Well, no, I haven't seen anything that speaks specifically about material unaccounted for and normal operating losses other than the original material account ledgers which were reviewed by Mel and Bryce, and those documents are classified. located in the (unintelligible) Federal Records Center and they are (unintelligible) maximum (unintelligible) 168 kilograms, so I think that these quantities are probably concluded from the material (unintelligible) account ledgers. Again, I'm not an expert on how to (unintelligible), but that's probably the best source on how much thorium was at Rocky Flats over -- over time. Those are classified, but (unintelligible) working group (unintelligible), but we do have other records that don't speak necessarily (unintelligible) in terms of, you know, specific material (unintelligible) accounting (unintelligible) talk about quantities of thorium that were handled at Rocky Flats and what they were doing with it (unintelligible) part of the

(unintelligible) I'm preparing right now.

MR. GRIFFON: Okay. Arjun has a --

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DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, just a couple of comments. We -- we actually -- you know, the 1976 paper corresponds fairly closely with the NIOSH paper in terms of the inventories of thorium. The -- the -- the questions that it raises are not about what was in stock at Rocky Flats at any time in regard to thorium, but in -- in two other regards. The normal operating losses of 32 kilograms cumulative up to 1976 seems rather large for the type of work that was described in working group meetings by That is, parts were received from NIOSH. someplace and if there were some rough surfaces or if they did not fit, they were lightly treated. Now this 1976 document does not talk about any light working-over of some parts. talks about manufacturing for customers. And the light machining -- it may be compatible with 32 kilograms, but -- but it does seem rather significant. And also the 32 kilograms may provide some indication of the total amount of thorium processed. To date we don't have any -- any -- any estimate for the amount

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processed in the '50s, '60s and early '70s when most of it probably happened. And if losses are a couple of percent, then it -- it gives you -- it gives you maybe an idea of the order of magnitude of material that might have been processed. Less than Y-12, but nonetheless significant. And if it -- especially if it were manufactured. So that's the -- that's the specific interest in this document is -- is not about stocks of materials, which doesn't get you quantitatively to the exposure ideas or validation of the exposure that's needed. DR. ULSH: Okay, I understand your concern, Arjun. Do you have much more information to provide me not only about the quantities involved but the types of operations involved. I wouldn't want to (unintelligible) which version of Bryce's write-up you've seen, but I think the first entry in that table talks about machining and light machining, and -- I can't remember exactly, but -- but that has been in

Bryce's write-up. (Unintelligible) and that it

provided to you in the summary (unintelligible)

was very minimal (unintelligible) detail

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1	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
2	DR. ULSH: and some additional information
3	beyond what we had when we wrote that.
4	MR. GRIFFON: Okay, that that's good. I
5	think that's as far as we can go at this point.
6	We we need to move along on our status
7	updates.
8	MS. MUNN: Refresh my memory one more time.
9	The source of the 32 kilogram concern is what?
10	MR. GRIFFON: This go ahead.
11	DR. ULSH: It's a document issued by Bob
12	Bistline, he was the primary author. As Joe
13	mentioned, there were other people, other
14	contributing authors, but the title of it is
15	called "Thorium Use at Rocky Flats," the year
16	of publication was it 1976, Joe?
17	MR. FITZGERALD: 1976, yeah.
18	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, 1976.
19	MS. MUNN: '70s '70s, Bistline's paper was.
20	Thank you. Appreciate that, thanks. I
21	couldn't remember where that had come from. I
22	remember the concern, sharply.
23	MR. GRIFFON: Okay. Is it all right if we move
24	along on the agenda?
25	PROVIDING INTERVIEW NOTES

1 The next point was providing interview notes --2 NIOSH will provide applicable interview notes 3 regarding other radionuclides at Rocky Flats. I think that was -- was that done? 4 5 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, that was done. MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 6 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Thank you. 8 MR. GRIFFON: So -- so that's completed. 9 then the fourth item is SC&A will further 10 review information provided by NIOSH regarding 11 plutonium and curium, and you've done that and 12 you -- you're in agreement with NIOSH's --13 MR. FITZGERALD: Right, and we'll cover that in 14 the evaluation review, but yeah, I think we're 15 16 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 17 MR. FITZGERALD: -- fine now. 18 D AND D PERIOD 19 MR. GRIFFON: All right, on to number three, 20 which is D and D workers. The action here, 21 NIOSH will provide termination bioassay data 22 available for Rocky Flats worker during D and D 23 period. This data will include information 24 indicating whether each individual worked for

the prime contractor or a subcontractor. And I

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1 think you've taken a little different path, 2 Brant, on this. Is that true, or... 3 DR. ULSH: I don't want to --4 MR. GRIFFON: I don't think you've --5 DR. ULSH: -- mix up issues, Mark, but I think 6 this is -- you know, you mentioned that we had 7 a conference call last week with SC&A to talk 8 about OTIB-38. We have committed to extending 9 the internal coworker data through an OCAS TIB. 10 That was provided on the 8th of -- of December. 11 We also still owe you a piece -- owe the 12 working group and SC&A a piece on looking at 13 termination bioassays and seeing if there are 14 any differences between top tier contractors 15 and subs. We have completed the analysis for -16 - for plutonium. We are currently completing a 17 similar analysis for uranium. Is that the one 18 you're thinking of, Mark? 19 MR. GRIFFON: Yes, yes, I'm sorry. Yeah. 20 We still owe you that. DR. ULSH: That should 21 be coming fairly quickly. 22 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. But as far as -- if I 23 understand from our conference call correctly, 24 the -- it's going to be too cumbersome to roll 25 the -- the action item says that the data will

1 -- the data will be provided and will include 2 whether the individual worked for the prime or 3 subcontractor. Is that going to be all on the 4 spreadsheet or just a summary of your review of 5 the data, I think is --6 DR. ULSH: Well, what I was thinking was a 7 summary, Mark, but if --8 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 9 DR. ULSH: -- you'd like more detail, I mean we 10 can discuss that, but --11 MR. GRIFFON: Well, I -- I think that -- I 12 think your -- your rec-- the initial action says the data, so I'm just trying to get a 13 14 clarification. 15 DR. ULSH: Yeah, I think -- if you recall the 16 way this conversation was going -- has gone 17 with the D and D era, there was originally some 18 debate between -- I don't know, debate might be 19 too strong a word -- discussion between NIOSH 20 and SC&A about, you know, who was monitored and 21 who wasn't during the D and D era, and NIOSH's 22 original position was everyone who had the 23 potential for 100 millirem or more was 24 monitored. We still hold that position, but I 25 just kind of decided that look, at the end of

1 the day, I think the quickest way to closure on 2 this is if we just extend -- go ahead and 3 extend the data, you know, provide coworker 4 data all the way through the D and D era, and 5 then, you know, perform this analysis that Gene Potter's been working on looking at whether 6 7 there's any statistically significant 8 difference between the primes and the subs. 9 that's kind of the path that we followed to get 10 to this point. 11 I hope that the action items that we're 12 pursuing are going to be responsive to the 13 concerns, but if not, certainly let me know and 14 we'll --15 MR. GRIFFON: No, I -- I quess -- I quess the 16 impression I had at the last workgroup meeting 17 was that it was a fairly simple thing to do to 18 -- to pull in this contractor field into the 19 database and let us all --20 DR. ULSH: Oh, I see, so are -- are you asking, 21 Mark, if we can put -- kind of replace the 22 version of HIS-20 that we currently have on the 23 O drive with one that also has the contractor 24 field? Is that what you're --25 MR. GRIFFON: Well, that was -- that was just

1	one way to allow us to see what you see what
2	your analysis had concluded, you know.
3	DR. ULSH: Okay.
4	MR. GRIFFON: That that's what I thought we
5	were asking for was that that extra field be
6	added in
7	DR. ULSH: Oh, I see
8	MR. GRIFFON: and then you also provide your
9	analysis of, you know
10	DR. ULSH: Okay. Jennie, you're
11	MR. GRIFFON: subcontractor versus prime.
12	DR. ULSH: on line, right?
13	MR. GRIFFON: Excuse me?
14	UNIDENTIFIED: (Unintelligible) Brant.
15	DR. ULSH: Okay. Jennie, can you mark that
16	down as an action item for us?
17	UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.
18	DR. ULSH: Okay, thanks. We'll get on that,
19	Mark.
20	MR. GRIFFON: Okay.
21	MR. FITZGERALD: I gue I guess I have one
22	one question, Brant. You know, this this
23	thing originated with the comment I guess that
24	the rad worker-2 training was a key
25	discriminating factor as to, you know, who in

fact was allowed entry into radiological zones for D and D, so these were the individuals we were keying in on. I think your response at some point was that it would be very difficult if not untenable to -- to actually marry up the rosters for the rad-2 workers with the -- with the termination bioassays and -- and dose fields, and I think that then led you to this next option, which was to aggregate all the -- I guess the termination bioassays for the subs and to take the -- I think it was top six top tier prime contractors. Now --

MR. GRIFFON: Subs.

MR. FITZGERALD: No, I think it was the top tier -- six top tier and then all the subs. I think there's 209 I think was mentioned -- the number that was mentioned at the last discussion we had on this and you were going to do the -- compare the aggregate results from the termination bioassays between the two groups. Now the only caution I would have on that -- and I haven't seen anything so it's just really a caution at this point -- is that -- you know, originally we were keying in on a certain group that was earmarked by virtue of

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the fact that because they're rad worker-2 trained the presumption is that they would have had a potential of gaining entry into these radiological areas where there would have been a -- perhaps a potential of 100 millirem or more of exposure during D and D. Now that you're suggesting Gene Potter's going to aggregate 209 subcontractors, that gives me some pause because it's not clear to me who those 209 subcontractors may be. And clearly for sites like Rocky and other sites, you know, you may include a lot of subcontractors who would never get near a radiological zone and my concern is, you know, you've got the vending machine suppliers, you've got -- you know, you've got workers that were probably moving dirt and -- and included in those might be a subset that were in fact these D and D workers that were badged and entering zones. melding them into this large group, you might in fact dampen down whatever, you know, data you might have for those and, maybe not surprisingly, you might have a problem trying to compare that with the top tier. So I'm just -- I'm just suggesting that maybe there might

be an issue in terms of over-aggregation. not sure about it, but certainly with that many subs, that could be an issue. DR. ULSH: Well, Joe, I quess -- I don't have Gene on the line to talk about the details of all this, but I just do want to make one 7 clarification that may or may not be important. But when you talk about the numbers of contractors, I want to point out that in the

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top tier group -- I think there were nine -but that's not necessarily nine individual corporate entities. That is nine names and variations of names. For instance, Kaiser Hill; Kaiser Hill Rocky Flats; KH Rocky Flats. And the same with the subs. I mean there were variations. But like I said, I don't know if that's important or not, but I just don't want you to expect to see, you know, 209 subs and -and only find, you know, 100-plus variations,

Now with regard to your other question about over-aggregation, I don't know. I thought the original concern -- and this was I think maybe your concern and maybe Mike Gibson's concern, was subs might have a different distribution

'cause that's what we're talking about.

than the primes. And of course I know that, you know, the exposure potential for different subs may very well be different based on the kind of work that they do. But now you're talking about moving into a job-specific coworker analysis. I don't -- I don't know how feasible that would be. I don't know, like I say, the original concern was were subs different from primes, and -- and so that's why we took this approach.

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, no, I think the -- the issue was whether the D and D workers were different than the primes since the coworker model is -- you know, is -- is founded on this database --

DR. ULSH: Right, and (unintelligible) -MR. FITZGERALD: -- and that was -- that was
the reason we had gone after it with the rad
worker-2 handle at first, and then I think you
came back and said that was impractical, and we
understand that, and certainly this is option
two and I'm just, you know, suggesting that now
the issue is just simply is there any way we
can get back to maybe these D and D workers
that we know are working on radiological D and

D as opposed to taking every sub that walked on the site, which you know, by -- you know, taking that large group, I think you're going to change the distribution and I -- that's the issue I -- I'm raising. 6 DR. ULSH: All right. Well, I hear your 7 concern. How about if we continue on as we

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have started, we'll give you the analysis that we've started, recognizing you may have this And I don't know, I quess we can concern. discuss with Gene whether or not there were particular subs that were identified with D and D work that could be pulled out and analyzed separately. I mean I don't want to commit to doing that. I just -- I'll commit to talk to Gene to see if that's a feasible approach. it is, would that be the kind of thing that you're talking about?

MR. FITZGERALD: Well, I think that and I think Mark's original suggestion, if we could actually see these demarcations in terms of affiliations and the subs, there might be some way to at least get some feel for, you know, who makes up the -- the distribution. I mean just -- when I heard the number 209

1 subcontractors, it just struck me that that's 2 probably just about all of them, and -- and 3 that includes a lot of what I would consider 4 non-radiological personnel, which --5 MR. GRIFFON: Right. 6 MR. FITZGERALD: -- certainly would be a 7 difference. 8 MR. PRESLEY: Hey, Brant, this is Bob Presley. 9 DR. ULSH: Yes, Bob. 10 MR. PRESLEY: Is there any way that you can go 11 in there and separate these names out from the 12 prime contractors that were doing the hottest 13 jobs? 14 DR. ULSH: Bob, did you just say the prime 15 contractors that were doing the hottest jobs or 16 the --17 MR. PRESLEY: Or the contractors, I'm sorry, 18 not prime, but the contractors. 19 DR. ULSH: Well, that's -- that's what was 20 rolling around in my head that I still need to 21 talk to Gene Potter about. I mean if we know 22 that there were particular subs that were doing 23 the actual D and D -- you know, knocking the 24 buildings down, I mean if we know that Company 25 X was involved in that --

1 MR. PRESLEY: Right, or the peop-- or the 2 people that were going in and actually putting 3 the -- the waste products into the drums and 4 things like that. If we can do that, then I 5 believe that's going to -- going to help and lower your numbers drastically. Is that not 6 7 correct, Joe? 8 MR. FITZGERALD: I would -- I would assume so. 9 I just don't think that's as large a group as the total numbers --10 11 MR. PRESLEY: Right. 12 MR. FITZGERALD: -- of subcontractors. 13 DR. ULSH: Let me talk to Gene about that, see 14 how feasible an approach that would be. I 15 understand what you're asking and let me talk 16 to Gene and I'll get back to you on that one. 17 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 18 DR. MAURO: Excuse me, Brant, this is John 19 Just -- I'm trying to visualize what the table -- the work product at the end of 20 21 this process would look like. Is it a table 22 that lists categories of subcontractors and 23 contractors with -- let's say we're talking the 24 results of bioassay analysis or external 25 dosimetry analysis. Is it going to be a

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geometric mean and a standard deviation drawn from let's say 1,000 workers, or are we going to have a table with individual results for individual workers? In other words, is it a big roll-up where within one number, let's say a geometric mean and a standard deviation, they capture the exposures of hundreds of -- of workers over a number of years, over individual What's -- what -- what do you envision the table to look like when you're done? DR. ULSH: Well, John, right now what we've done is we've got an analysis that covers I think two different time periods in the D and D era because there was a change in the MDA. and -- oh, by the way, we're talking only about termination bioassays here. So we've got a --I -- I guess it's -- it's summary statistics for the primes and the subs for those two different time periods -- right now for plutonium, but we were also going to do it for uranium. In light of the conversation that we've just had, I'm going to discuss with Gene whether or not it would be feasible to perhaps break up that sub -- subcontractor category to see whether we can pull out -- you know, if

there -- if there were particular comp-- sub companies that worked with -- you know, the hands-on work, if -- if there's a way to maybe separate those out and report summary statistics on -- you know, like you said, the geometric mean and standard deviation. That's what I was thinking, anyway. I'm open to discussion, but...

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DR. MAURO: Yeah, let -- let me -- one of the con-- one of the outcomes might be for a given group of workers, a subcontractor, contractor, the results are going to look like this. mea -- the geometric mean is below the low limit of detection, and one sigma is below the low limit of detection. And after all this work, we're going to have data that says we have all these different groups of people and the mean and standard deviation are all below the lower limit of detection, which -- 'cause I keep seeing this in other datasets that I look at when I do have access to large numbers, and what happens is the vast majority of the workers are below the lower limit of detection, and then you get a handful that are up in the range that are -- are above the limits of

1 detection. And what that means is that 2 aggregate data doesn't really -- so we could go 3 through all this, and when we're done we're really not going to have information that's 4 5 going to help us making judgments, if that's 6 what --DR. NETON: This is Jim. I would argue that's 7 8 not necessarily true. 9 DR. MAURO: Okay, yeah, 'cau-- go ahead. 10 DR. WADE: Speak up, Jim. 11 DR. NETON: I think there is meaningful data in 12 -- that are below the lower limit of detection 13 when you fit a distribution. And if you can 14 show there's no statistical difference between 15 those two populations, wherever the data may 16 fall, I think you've -- we can make a point as 17 to there are no difference between those two or 18 there are, whatever the case may be. 19 valuable information below the lower limit of 20 detection when you're plotting a distribution 21 like this. 22 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. I think we should hold off 23 on this discussion 'cause we have 15 minutes to 24 wrap up our status report. I think, Brant, 25 you're right on the actions and we can continue

1 the other discussions when we get, you know, 2 more along in the process, get the product from 3 NIOSH and --4 DR. NETON: Okay. 5 MR. GRIFFON: -- and discuss it. Okay? 6 DR. NETON: All right. 7 LOGBOOK ANALYSIS 8 MR. GRIFFON: On to number four now, the 9 logbook analysis, and the first item, NIOSH to 10 post radiation files referenced in their 11 analysis on the O drive. Brant, I believe 12 you've done this. DR. ULSH: Yes, that's correct, Mark. 13 14 MR. GRIFFON: Second item is SC&A to complete their review of this, and I -- I believe it's 15 16 sort of ongoing, but it's --17 MR. FITZGERALD: Right. 18 MR. GRIFFON: -- going to be rolled up in your 19 evaluation --20 MR. FITZGERALD: They're rolled up -- rolled up 21 in the evaluation we plan to draft up at the 22 end of the month, right. We're working on them 23 now. And by the way, we will provide a interim 24 draft to the workgroup as soon as it's

finished, just as we did with safety concerns.

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## 1969 DATA GAP

MR. GRIFFON: Okay. Number five is the 1969 data gap. NIOSH to post the available monthly dosimeter -- dosimetry reports, and that was -- that was done. And then this claimant file data, the cross-reference --

MR. FITZGERALD: Right.

MR. GRIFFON: -- was it posted as well?

MR. FITZGERALD: Right, and we -- we began that and then had a interruption because of the data access issues and have resumed doing the cross-comparisons with the 70-some, you know, files that -- that NIOSH made available, that Brant made available to us, so we're operating on those 70 and doing some cross-comparisons right now.

MR. GRIFFON: I guess the -- the remaining question for me in this time period is the -- the 1969 -- one of the monthly dosimetry reports or quarterly, I forget if it was a quarterly or monthly report, does discuss this quo-- this practice of people that had security badges and had the TLD badges within the security badges at a certain point, after a certain point -- I think it was 1964 -- but in

this quarterly report it says that there was a practice initiated whereby certain workers that were deemed at low radiation exposure risk, even though they had the badge in their security badge, the badge was not read out. They didn't -- they didn't read it in the laboratory and they -- and they did this based on people that they deemed in low exposure areas.

Now I -- I'm still not clear -- it -- it's clearly in that monthly report. What I'm not clear on is if it was a practice that was initiated in 1969 and went -- and was ongoing for a number of years or that was just a practice for a short time period or -- or -- and I don't know if you have any -- I know, Brant, you provided us just recently with a document on badging practices, and I have not had a chance to review that. Maybe that sheds some light on this issue, but I guess that's the one remaining thing for me in that category is -- is --

DR. ULSH: Mark, yeah, I know exactly what you're talking about in terms of that one monthly progress report -- I think it was from

April of '69 -- that said -- I don't have it right in front of me, but it said that people judged at low exposure -- people who were on quarterly badges and not stationed in plutonium areas, they had low exposure potential, their badges would no longer be read unless circumstances warrant. And so we can make a reasonable interpretation there that that started, you know, right around the time of that progress report. But as to when it ended, I can't really say. We don't have any similar notations that say okay, we've rescinded that -- that past decision or not.

If you look at some of the other data sources that we looked at, this '69 issue originally came to our attention because I think Kathy

DeMers noted that there were a large number of zero readings in '69, and so that's how we originally started to look at this. We didn't see that trend continue. It went away after I think maybe '69 or '70. We didn't see those large number of zeroes. So from that -- I mean I don't know. You'd have to make the inference that those two facts are related. I can't really say that. I just don't have a

1 particular piece of documentation that says 2 that previous decision was rescinded. I just 3 don't know. 4 MR. GRIFFON: I think where this may become 5 important is our interpretation of the data 6 completeness questions, when --7 DR. ULSH: Yeah. 8 MR. GRIFFON: -- when we review and find -- if 9 we find any gaps and we assume that they, you 10 know, had a badge but it wasn't measured during 11 a certain time period --12 DR. ULSH: Right. 13 MR. GRIFFON: -- you know --14 DR. ULSH: We do know that this was primarily 15 people who were not stationed in the plutonium 16 areas. And I'm also -- again, stepping out a 17 bit on a limb, just going by the way Arjun 18 described his interim results, that primarily 19 he's seen periods where people were not 20 monitored -- I think you said, Arjun -external and in the '50s. Is that correct? 21 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, yeah, it was -- it was 22 23 external and in the '50s that Arjun was 24 mentioning that.

DR. MAKHIJANI: That is correct, and it was

1 only in the '50s. 2 MR. GRIFFON: Now that was for the -- the 3 production workers, though, they -- they --DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, that's more what I --5 MR. GRIFFON: -- selected highly exposed --6 DR. ULSH: Oh, I see. MR. GRIFFON: 7 Yeah. 8 DR. ULSH: Okay, so that probably wouldn't 9 apply to these --10 MR. GRIFFON: Right, might not apply to this 11 thing, yeah, so I think -- that -- that's the 12 reason I keep pursuing this is the better we 13 can define this, if we have an endpoint to this 14 practice, then it helps us evaluate the 15 completeness issue --16 DR. ULSH: Yeah, I understand. 17 MR. GRIFFON: -- that -- that is underway. 18 DR. MAKHIJANI: Yeah, we -- we are not looking 19 at these other practices as part of our 20 statistical data evaluation at the explicit 21 direction of the working group, 'cause this 22 came up in the working group meeting and that's 23 where the -- as Mr. Presley said, are we 24 looking at four or five different categories. 25 There were four or five different categories

talked about and the working group told us that, as part of this analysis, don't worry about the badging practices and the people who were badged and the badges weren't read and the subcontractors who don't -- didn't go in. - we were leaving that out of the analysis, so it may come in when we put in the job title or

Well, we're -- we're leaving it out of the selection, anyway, yeah, yeah.

DR. MAKHIJANI: We -- well, if we can -- if we can find easy information in the job categories, we will put it in the table. not explicitly going after explanations --

DR. MAKHIJANI: -- in this analysis.

Well, I think that's -- that's really the heart of the story about whether or not we should expect these people to be monitored. I mean we do expect them to be monitored and their records aren't here; i.e., we conclude that they're missing. Or we don't expect them to be monitored. And that's the kind of data that I guess we're going to be looking at in terms of are these real gaps or

1 are they exactly what you would --2 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, and -- and that's why I'm 3 asking for, you know, some --4 DR. ULSH: Yeah, I know what you're saying, 5 Mark. 6 MR. GRIFFON: -- sense of when this time period 7 ends. 8 DR. ULSH: I don't know, I'll poll the team and 9 see if there's any -- any ideas about how we 10 can I quess circumscribe this procedure. 11 MR. GRIFFON: So the badging practices document 12 that you just provided doesn't shed any light 13 on this. 14 DR. ULSH: I don't --15 MR. GRIFFON: No. 16 DR. ULSH: -- have that in front of me, either, 17 Mark. I don't recall that when I read through 18 it. 19 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, I don't think so, either. 20 DR. ULSH: I think it talked about what we have 21 just talked about, but it doesn't provide any 22 additional information beyond what I've just 23 stated. 24 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. 25 DR. ULSH: I could be wrong. Take a look at it

and I'll take another look as well, and I'll talk to the team and see if we can figure out, you know, another way to come at this.

MR. GRIFFON: Okay. I might --

MR. GIBSON: Mark, this is Mike. This also -you know, determining -- if they weren't
stationed in a plutonium area, they didn't read
their badges, it kind of gets back to
characterization issue of the sites, too. If
you'll look at -- you know, once they tear
these buildings down, how many tons of
contaminated dirt did they tear out from -away from these buildings. So even though
these people weren't assigned to a plutonium
building, we've had people come up hot working
in ditches at the Mound facility, so I think it
falls in the area of how well the sites are
characterized, too, as to whether these people
--

DR. ULSH: Mike, I need to make a couple of clarifications here. First of all, we're only talking about external dosimetry. And the reason they -- well, one thing that facilitated this decision to not monitor the people who were on guarterly badges in the '69 time frame

that were outside the plutonium areas is because the enriched uranium operations at Rocky had been shifted to Y-12 in the mid-'60s. There was almost no enriched uranium left in terms of source term. Now you know, of course there might have been some residual contamination left, but -- so the primary source term in these non-plutonium areas had been gone from the site by then.

Now what you're talking about in terms of characterizing the sites, I can see where that's a pretty important issue in terms of

that's a pretty important issue in terms of bioassay. You know, you've got people who are working in putative low exposure sites and they come up with a high bioassay and it makes you wonder what's going on perhaps. But external's a different beast. And there was a pretty clear demarcation at Rocky Flats between the uranium areas and the plutonium areas, so I mean it's not -- I think it's just a little different situation there.

MR. GIBSON: If I can follow up, I'm just saying I can tell you that I know that there was dirt that was shipped out as high level radioactive waste, so that could in effect

1 affect the external monitoring, whether they 2 were bioassayed or not. 3 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. Well, we -- I think you 4 got the point, Brant, that if we can -- if we 5 can, you know, put a bracket on that practice, 6 that would be very beneficial in terms of the 7 analysis on this completeness issue. 8 DR. ULSH: Yeah, I'll take it up with the team 9 10 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah. 11 DR. ULSH: -- Mark, and see what I can come up 12 with. 13 MR. GRIFFON: Okay, yeah. 14 DR. MAKHIJANI: Could I -- Brant, could I ask a 15 question about the paper you sent on badging 16 practices? There's a table there, Table 1, in 17 which for '52, '53 and '54 -- '52 through '55 18 it shows less than 50 percent of the workers 19 were badged, and for '52 it was only five 20 percent. Maybe it was because of start of 21 operations or I -- if -- is there -- are there 22 kind of -- is there some record for those early 23 years about how that badging was done, because this -- this would -- this corresponds to the 24

finding that we have that in those years there

were gaps.

DR. ULSH: Well, it's interesting that you mention that, Arjun. First of all, I don't have that write-up in front of me but I'm recalling it. I've got to clarify that those are claimants, not just, you know, all workers; they're claimants. But you know, I would expect the distribution of claimants to look like the distribution of the workers at large. And you're right, there is an increase throughout the '50s, up until sometime in the '60s. Again, I'm just recalling this from looking at it.

DR. MAKHIJANI: Yes, until '64. It gets to 93 percent in '64.

DR. ULSH: Yeah, and that's the year that they combined the security badge and the dosimetry badge. And you're right that of course there was a ramping up of operations. The site began operations in '52, and so the operations were ramping up throughout the '50s and it's -- I mean at least consistent with, you know, that ramp-up of activities that a higher percentage of your workforce would be involved in radiation work. And if you recall the

1 interview that you conducted with Roger, he 2 told you that the early years -- the practice 3 was that anyone -- I think -- what was it he 4 said, ten percent of the limit, anyone expected 5 to be at higher than ten percent of the limit 6 was badged? Of course you would expect that 7 proportion to rise as the activities --8 Ten percent of the quarterly MR. GRIFFON: 9 limit you mean, not the limit of the badge, but 10 ten percent of the quarterly --11 DR. ULSH: The regulatory limit. 12 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, regulatory limit. 13 DR. ULSH: Yeah. So I mean what you're seeing 14 -- it's funny that you mention that, Arjun, 15 because when -- during that interview you had 16 with Roger, I was looking right at that and I 17 thought well, yeah, this is consistent with 18 what we're seeing here, so... 19 DR. WADE: I think we need to move on. NEUTRON DOSIMETRY ISSUES 20 21 MR. GRIFFON: Yeah, let's -- let's go on to the 22 next item, neutron dosimetry issues. I think, 23 Joe, maybe you can give a real brief update. 24 We had a conference call on this last week. MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, we had -- that was one 25

of the issue-specific conference calls that we agreed we would go ahead and do from the last workgroup meeting, and we did hold that last week. And I think there were -- and we circulated amongst the Board members sort of a reiteration of the specific actions that would 7 -- that NIOSH would provide. And I don't know if there's any issues. I think there were a number of -- of outstanding items, none of 10 which were, you know, overly significant but certainly ones that would allow us to finish 12 the -- our assessment, and I think Brant and 13 his team committed to making that information 14 available to us relatively soon. So I think 15 that's kind of where -- in the interest of time 16 I won't go through each and every one of them. 17 I think the group has heard the five central 18 items before. 19

MR. GRIFFON: That's fine, yeah.

DR. ULSH: Those are at the top of the to-do list as soon as the Advisory Board meeting is over, so -

## SUPER S

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MR. GRIFFON: Okay. And item number seven is the super S question, and I think the remaining

1 thing on the super S discussion was the review 2 of the other cases that were -- that -- that 3 had high burdens after the fire. And I think 4 these radiation files -- were they going to be provided or -- or -- I don't know what the 5 status of that. Joe or Brant can --6 7 DR. ULSH: Joyce has been working with Sam 8 Glover, and we have a list of the cases that 9 she wants to see. I quess we're going to have 10 to go to the folks at Mountain View 'cause not 11 all of these people are claimants, so we're 12 going to have to request their rad files and 13 get those for Joyce. 14 Okay. So these -- and that -- is MR. GRIFFON: 15 that a -- that sounds like it may take some 16 time, or how -- what's the time line on that? 17 DR. ULSH: Yeah -- well, it might, because the 18 Mountain View staff just moved offices, so that 19 put them out of commission for just a little 20 I -- I can't really give you a date 21 certain, Mark. I'll check with the Mountain 22 View staff and see how backed up they are. 23 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. And -- and Brant, the only 24 other question on that is to -- NIOSH doesn't 25 have those -- I guess you don't have those rad

1	files in your possession from initial
2	development of this TIB?
3	DR. ULSH: I'm not sure. That's the first
4	thing I'm going to do is give the folks on the
5	ORAU team who worked on this a call and see
6	I think they might have the data in a different
7	format. But I think what Joyce was wanting to
8	look at was the rad files. Is that correct,
9	Joe?
10	MR. GRIFFON: Okay, yeah, I mean I I think
11	she wants the raw data.
12	MR. FITZGERALD: Right, and she has looked at
13	the CER and HIS-20 and found some issues there
14	that we've discussed, and I think the idea was
15	to look at the raw data
16	MR. GRIFFON: Right, right, right,
17	right.
18	MR. FITZGERALD: right.
19	MR. GRIFFON: No, I just thought in the process
20	of development of the TIB they would have went
21	back to the raw data. I'm not sure whether
22	that was done or not, but
23	MR. FITZGERALD: Well, there might be a subset,
24	and I think that's something that would
25	MR. GRIFFON: Yeah.

1 MR. FITZGERALD: -- bear Brant maybe pursuing 2 because certainly there's 19, but amongst those 3 19 I think maybe some of them might be part of 4 the model and the case group that was used in 5 the OTIB. So you can narrow down the --6 MR. GRIFFON: 7 MR. FITZGERALD: Obviously --8 MR. GRIFFON: -- request. 9 MR. FITZGERALD: Your -- the request might not 10 be as many as 19, I guess is the point. 11 SAFETY CONCERNS 12 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. The last two items, the safety concerns, SC&A is going to write a 13 14 review of NIOSH's analysis and --MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah, that was circulated in 15 16 interim form two weeks ago, and that will be in 17 our report at the end of the year. 18 DATA INTEGRITY 19 MR. GRIFFON: Okay. And the ninth item is the 20 data integrity issues, same thing there. 21 MR. FITZGERALD: Right, that's almost 22 completed. And again, we will provide that, as 23 we committed at the last workgroup meeting, to 24 the workgroup as soon as it's finished, and 25 that too will go into the --

1 MR. GRIFFON: Will be rolled into the 2 evaluation report. 3 MR. FITZGERALD: We're hoping to have that by sometime next week. 4 5 DR. WADE: Okay, with that -- good, I think 6 we're done. We'll take a very quick stretch 7 break. This concludes the meeting of the 8 working group on Rocky Flats. Just a couple of 9 minutes and the subcommittee will convene, so 10 those on the phone bear with us. It'll just be 11 long enough for people to take a walk around 12 their chair. One moment. 13 (Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at 11:00 14 a.m.) 15 16

## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

## STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the above and foregoing on the day of December 11, 2006; and it is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither kin nor counsel to any of the parties herein, nor have any interest in the cause named herein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the 2nd day of January, 2007.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR

CERTIFIED MERIT COURT REPORTER

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-2102